

The Daily Tar Heel

How To Make An H-Bomb

The official newspaper of the Publication Board of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, where it is issued daily during the regular sessions of the University by the Colonial Press, Inc., except Mondays, examinations and vacation periods, and the summer terms. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 per quarter. Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press and AP features are exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news features published herein.

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The Beast and the Gadfly

(Reprinted from the Cavalier Daily, University of Virginia)

The Associated Press' current subsidization poll is revealing more than the fact that all but five colleges in the country are willing to say they "comply" with the NCAA purity code. Between the lines, the poll reveals an alarming epidemic of deafness and failing eyesight among presidents of colleges with successful football teams.

Question two of the AP poll asked: "Do your alumni subsidize athletes privately, with or without the knowledge of the university?" Twirling the tuning knob on his sonotone, Michigan's president Alexander G. Ruthven answered, "If our alumni subsidizes athletes . . . it is without our knowledge." Peering through his thick dark glasses, Chancellor R. B. House of the University of North Carolina answered, "I cannot say authoritatively what our alumni do privately."

Like the monkeys in the fable, these gentlemen prefer to see no evil and hear no evil. Speaking to the Associated Press, they quite naturally proceed one step further and speak no evil. Turning their backs briefly while the school's star halfback flashes by in a convertible, presidents from coast to coast are telling the press that "to the best of my knowledge our school complies."

On first glance, this mass educational hypocrisy might seem to emanate from the university administrations. Actually the fault is in the code, with which any administration can comply merely by saying it is complying. Instead of halting the spread of commercialism, the so-called Sanity Code has thrown over it a blanket of hypocrisy, leaving the commercialism officially undetectable and the hypocrisy so widespread and "practical" that it is accepted common practice.

Virginia's refusal to be "practical" has left her in a praiseworthy but perilous position. She was alone in stating that the University can't supply real jobs to its scholarship athletes and won't ask them to engage in the dishonesty of mythical ones. That is praiseworthy. Yet too many fine institutions have taken advantages of the loopholes in the Code for Virginia to stand apart and thumb her nose at the rest of the world. That is perilous.

Therefore, the University's determination not to follow the Citadel out of the NCAA, but to remain within the framework of the organization is valuable both for the University and for the NCAA. By staying around and asking embarrassing questions, Virginia can keep the Association uncomfortably aware of the long-run unworkability of its existing attitude. Like Socrates' gadfly, Virginia can do the slumbering NCAA a signal service by consistently nipping at its complacent flanks. Someday the beast may move.

In the meantime, we expect to keep hearing the University maligning as the black sheep of the fold—in the fold but none the less black. . . . NCAA president Hugh Willett, for example, asked yesterday, "What wrong with Virginia? . . . Other schools have made great sacrifices to comply."

We think we can give Mr. Willett an answer. There is nothing wrong with Virginia, so long as the sacrifices she makes to comply don't include saying that she's doing something which she isn't. Her refusal to make that particular sacrifice shows that there is something decidedly right about Virginia.

A Letter From Lee Knowles' Mother

Editor:

May I ask your indulgence in printing the enclosed letter, complete with heading, in your College paper. Since Lee's death, we have been co-operating with several organizations, trying to spread the information of the work they are doing to insure safety on our roads due to careless driving.

Mr. Hughes, of the National Safety Council has given me permission to have this letter printed wherever it will do good. So I feel that every student and every faculty member should have the opportunity of absorbing this vital information, inasmuch as the accident to Lee occurred at Chapel Hill where Lee was a member of the graduate school of the University.

I sincerely hope that something already has been done by the University to bring this wrong. Nothing will bring our son back to us, but, at least we should help to make drivers of cars more responsible.

Will you please send me a copy of "Tar Heel" when this letter is printed.

Margie B. Knowles

Dear Mrs. Knowles:

It is impossible for me to express an adequate reply to your letter of January 28, telling us about the loss of your son. The accident which took his life was another of the thousands of needless traffic accidents which occur annually.

In accident prevention, the general public does not seem to have the degree of interest that it has in preventive medicine.

The following remarks of Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, President of the National Safety Council, expresses the point of view of the Council:

"You (people generally) support preventive medicine and public health measures in other fields. You quarantine, vaccinate, and inoculate against small pox and a host of other dread communicable diseases.

"You protect your children against polio. Why, in the name of all you hold dear, don't you rise up in righteous wrath about your appalling traffic record and demand protection against the careless, the show-off, the discourteous, and the drunk drivers, even if it is protection against yourself sometimes. You can demand and have protection for yourselves

Today we are going to put aside all high-pressure theology and do something constructive instead—we are going to build a Hell Bomb. Then we shall be able to play "Extermination."

Making the bomb itself is child's play. Just take a wee pinch of Hydrogen Three, a pinch of Hydrogen One, and heat in a double boiler to 800,000 degrees centigrade. That's all. No fuss, no secrets. The helium atoms you get, and the billions of electron volts of energy are just what you need for "extermination."

To fully appreciate the possibilities of "extermination," we shall have to look at the history of this half century. Our wars have dwarfed everything of recorded history for sheer brutality and deadliness. We have killed off as much humanity as the preceding thousand years of history did. Numerically, we have collectively murdered the entire population of the United States, one-seventh of mankind, in wars that have been waged inside fifty years.

All of this was by non-atomic means. We had nothing better than "block busters," destroying a few hundred square yards at a time.

The first plutonium bomb was roughly a thousand times as powerful as a block buster. And it contained only a few pounds of explosives—the fool thing goes off automatically if you make them too big. What's more, the first plutonium bomb released only one-thousandth of its theoretical energy—there is definite room for improvement here.

Now you can see the possibilities of "Extermination." If method A kills off one-seventh of humanity in fifty years, how long will it take method B, one thousand times as powerful, to complete the "Extermination?"

And now we come to the Hydrogen Bomb, variously rated at eight to one thousand times as powerful as the Plutonium Bomb. It has an enormous advantage in that it can be made just as big as we want, and it won't go off until we are ready. Our magnificent mass production techniques will bring their cost down to a reasonable level. Last week, four atomic scientists stated that 500 tons would be sufficient for complete "Extermination."

Finally, not a single cause of modern wars has vanished from the scene. Nationalism, militarism, the struggle for markets, all these forces are increasing in every country, America included. Nationalism begets nationalism, and rearmament begets rearmament. No country will give the moral leadership in breaking out of the vicious circle. And all our cultures have reached that point of decay which Toynebee notes, where in challenges to their very existence fail to evoke any creative response within them.

That will be enough history for a background—now we will play "Extermination."

'Half A Loaf Is Better Than None'



Distributed by King Features Syndicate by arrangement with The Washington Star

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — President Truman hasn't found the right man for Atomic Energy Commission chairman yet, but he did tell a White House visitor recently just what he's looking for.

"I want a chairman who can sweep the commission out," Truman said, "and if need be knock some heads together. He'll have to have a tough hide, too."

"Perhaps, what I need is to borrow Louis Johnson from the Pentagon," he added. The president revealed he had considered naming Commissioner Lewis Strauss as chairman, but finally decided to bring in a new figure not involved in the bitter, backstage quarrels inside the commission.

White House Personnel Assistant Don Dawson and John Steelman have urged the appointment of Gordon Dean, a comparatively new commissioner, as acting chairman during the tidying-up period. Dean was one of those who lined up with Strauss against outgoing Chairman David Lilienthal.

While John L. Lewis and the coal operators were making faces at each other regarding the coal strike, they have stuck together in a friendly partnership backstage over one phase of the coal industry. They have

worked hand-in-glove to block the extension of natural gas pipelines into New England.

The battle they have been fighting comes to a head with a hearing before the Federal Power Commission this week, and with it will be decided two other important factors. They are:

- 1) Will New England, which has been losing industry to the South because of high costs, now get the benefit of cheap gas rates?
- 2) How will Nelson Lee Smith, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, vote? A resident of New Hampshire, Smith will be caught between his desire to help New England industry and conservative Republicans whom he does not want to antagonize at a time when he is about to come up for re-appointment.

Ever since the Senate refused to confirm his old enemy, Le-laid Delong, last year, Chairman Smith has been leading a pleasant life. But beginning next Tuesday with the hearing on the New England gas pipeline, Smith's happiness vanishes.

So far, most northern areas in the United States have succeeded in breaking down John L. Lewis-coal operator opposition to natural gas pipelines. But not New England. When Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., now serving upper New York State, applied to extend its pipeline into New England, it was opposed every step of the way by Boston Consolidated, the huge utility which supplies manufactured gas to Greater Boston.

And for a very good reason. Boston Consolidated is owned by Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, which in turn is owned by Koppers of Pittsburgh, which in turn is a part of the great Andrew W. Mellon industrial empire. Koppers is in the coal and coke business, and if cheap natural gas came to Boston it would have to junk its manufacturing plant there and lose its chemical sales.

So Eastern Gas and Fuel, appearing before the Federal Power Commission as early as two years ago, bluntly opposed natural gas pipelines for New England — on the ground that these would hurt the coal business.

More recently, however, Mellons' eastern gas and fuel has adopted the strategy of "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em." So it has formed its own pipeline company, "Algonquin," and has quickly applied to the Federal Power Commission for a license to run a pipeline into New England.

This is the issue which unhappy Chairman Smith and the Federal Power Commission

must decide beginning Tuesday — whether to give a license to the Mellon interests, or to the Tennessee firm which has been joined by many small New England independent gas companies, or whether to give no license at all.

One reason you don't hear much from Prof. Albert Einstein about the hydrogen bomb is that some of his colleagues at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., think he has had too much publicity in the past.

Some of the jealous professors of the Institute fear that it will be identified with Einstein and nobody else. So they are trying to button him up.

This suits Einstein perfectly, for he doesn't relish talking to inquiring newsmen about bombs. He would rather talk to a little girl about her arithmetic problems.

One day, eight-year-old Adelaide Delong, who lived near the Einsteins on Princeton's Mercer Street, came home late from school. Her mother, Mrs. Edward S. Delong, asked where she had been. "I stopped to see Einstein," said Adelaide.

"Do you mean Dr. Einstein?" said Mrs. Delong.

"Yes, but I called him Einstein: that's what you call him, and I gave him a piece of my chocolate fudge."

"But why did you stop there?"

"I had to have some help with my arithmetic. He knows a lot more than you do, mommy."

That was just the beginning. Adelaide's calls at the Einstein home became quite regular, and over a period of time she brought home quite a collection of Russian dolls, china toys and other gifts of the great seer.

Fact of the matter is that Einstein is so alone that he grows lonely, and he welcomed a visit by a little girl offering a piece of fudge in her warm hand.

It was the backstage intervention of a White House adviser supposed to protect little business that kept alive the bill to legalize the basing-point system so ardently favored by Big Business.

Dr. John D. Clark, of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, was the man who stepped in.

The system he hopes to legalize would permit a steel company to charge the same price 1,000 miles away as it charges 10 miles away. This was outlawed by the Supreme Court as a violation of the anti-trust laws.

CPU Roundtable Segregation In Education

By Georgia Fox

In recent years attention has been focused on the practice in certain states of segregation in their educational institutions. This has been brought out, particularly in the state universities, by a number of court cases, in which the defendant usually had been denied admission to the state university for some specialized courses not offered at Negro institutions within the state.

For example, Missouri maintained separate institutions for Negroes; and for those desiring and qualified to take courses not offered at Lincoln University, the Negro school, the state provided tuition in out-of-state universities. Law was not one of the specialized courses offered at Lincoln, and a properly qualified Negro sought admission to the University of Missouri Law School.

He was refused, and his attention was called to the arrangement under which his tuition would be paid in a nearby state. The Negro claimed that the University of Missouri, in not admitting him, was denying him equal protection of the laws, provided for in the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

This case of Missouri ex rel. Gaines vs. Canada reached the United States Supreme Court, where the decision supported the defendant on the grounds that, by the operation of the laws of Missouri, a privilege had been created for white students which had been denied Negroes because of their race.

The limited demand for a law school for Negroes was judged to be no excuse for the situation; and as a result the state of Missouri proceeded, at a considerable expense, to establish professional courses at Lincoln University, which are probably on the same level of excellence as those at the University of Missouri.

Two of the problems raised by solutions of this type, providing separate but equal facilities for Negroes, are that this cannot be done without 1) either going to a great expense which few states can afford, or 2) not actually providing the equal facilities called for. This latter problem is especially evident in the case of graduate and professional schools.

In connection with this it might be interesting to note that there are no Negro colleges in the South which offer a Ph.D. degree although many offer a Master's. The

majority of cases in the last few years have been the result of the inadequacy on the part of the Negro institutions in the South.

In another case, that of Sipuel vs. University of Oklahoma, a Negro having been refused admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School took his plea to court and obtained a decision similar to that in the previous case in Missouri. However in this case the state of Oklahoma chose to admit the Negro on a segregated basis, sitting in another room in class; and this was subsequently ruled against in the Federal Court.

A recent development has been that the State Board of Regents requested the Oklahoma State Legislature to modify its segregation laws to permit enrollment of Negro students in the graduate and professional schools of the State University.

Interest has been focused recently on the petition of Esther McCready, a Negro citizen of the state of Maryland, seeking admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing in the absence of other available facilities within the state. Maryland previous to this had entered into agreement with other Southern states to provide for a regional plan for higher education.

Under this plan it was proposed that the states involved should improve and expand available educational opportunities for the training of all the youth of the South and under which plan facilities not available within a certain state might be found in a neighboring state.

In Esther McCready's case, however, the facilities desired by her were to be found in the state of Maryland—for White students—; but the state had made arrangements, under the regional plan, for her to obtain training in nursing at Maryland Medical College, an accredited school of nursing in Nashville, Tennessee. It might be observed in this case, still being appealed, that the idea of the regional plan is to supplement facilities within the state, not to serve as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established under the existing State and Federal laws and court decisions.

A lot will depend on Negro White in all states concerned. This question will be discussed at the meeting of the CPU in Graham Memorial tonight, and all those interested are invited to attend and to share their opinions.

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| 1. extinct pigeon | 54. Australian ostrich | 1. peck | 8. a stone |
| 5. short visit | 55. otherwise | 2. eggs | 9. likeness |
| 9. vim (colloq.) | 56. female horse | 3. lair | 10. Gaelic |
| 12. avow | 57. constellation | 4. musical wind instrument | 11. an equal law |
| 13. space | 58. European river basin | 5. Turkish judge | 17. make into law |
| 14. native metal | 59. altar end of church | 21. asterisk | 19. pippen |
| 15. slam | | 6. operatic solo | 21. asterisk |
| 16. diffuse | | | 22. prong |
| 18. a continent | | | 23. final statement |
| 20. busy | | | 24. migrate |
| 21. dwarf | | | 27. Assam silkworm |
| 24. Russian ruler | | | 28. air: comb form |
| 25. sesame | | | 30. woolly plant |
| 26. division of time | | | 31. dispatch |
| 29. tigers | | | 33. dropsy |
| 32. poker stake | | | 38. observe (Dial) |
| 34. female ruff | | | 13. scent |
| 35. weary | | | 44. the maple |
| 36. American diplomat | | | 45. Tibetan priest |
| 37. annoy | | | 46. mountain in Thessaly |
| 39. decimal unit | | | 47. fluctuate |
| 40. prefix: between | | | 49. wing |
| 42. allayed | | | 51. chart |
| 44. the poplar | | | 52. bitter vetch |
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Answer to yesterday's puzzle.

FALSE LAC MAD
 EFACT ABALONE
 DAMAN TAMARIN
 TIRADE PRESS
 MINE ISM GLEFF
 ATA ENTICE
 TELSON DORSAL
 ENERGY TIE
 SEAR RUE FILE
 AMBER STRIPE
 LEANEST INURE
 ARSENAL FELON
 LYE DITE TREND

Distributed by King Features Syndicate
 Average time of solution: 23 minutes